

U.S.C. 552b(c), (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: July 17, 1995.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-17888 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

Special Emphasis Panel in Design, Manufacture, and Industrial Innovation; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Special Emphasis Panel in Design, Manufacture, and Industrial Innovation #1194.

Date and Time: August 10, 1995, 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

Place: Arlington Renaissance Hotel/ Ballston, 950 North Stafford Street, Arlington, VA 22203.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Person: Dr. Warren DeVries, Dr. Kesh Narayanan, Dr. Pius Egbelu, Dr. Christina Gabriel, Dr. George Hazelrigg, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1330.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice and recommendations concerning proposals submitted to the NSF for financial support.

Agenda: To review and evaluate Environmentally Conscious Manufacturing (ECM) proposals as part of the selection process for awards.

Reason for Closing: The proposals being reviewed include information of a proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information, financial data, such as salaries; and personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: July 17, 1995.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-17883 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

Advisory Committee for Geosciences Committee of Visitors; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting.

Name: Advisory Committee for Geosciences (#1755).

Date and Time: August 2, 3, & 4, 1995; 8 am–5 pm.

Place: Room 380, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Person: Dr. Ian D. MacGregor, Section Head, Special Projects Section,

Division of Earth Sciences, Room 785, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230. Telephone: (703) 306-1553.

Purpose of Meeting: To carry out Committee of Visitors (COV) review, including examination of decisions on proposals, reviewer comments, and other privileged materials.

Agenda: To provide oversight review of the Education and Human Resources Program.

Reason for Closing: The meeting is closed to the public because the Committee is reviewing proposal actions that will include privileged intellectual property and personal information that could harm individuals if they were disclosed. If discussions were open to the public, these matters that are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act would be improperly disclosed.

Dated: July 17, 1995.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-17885 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

Advisory Panel for Instrumentation & Instrument Development; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name and Committee Code: Advisory Panel for Instrumentation & Instrument Development (#1215).

Date and Time: August 2–4, 1995, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Place: NSF, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA, Rm. 370.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Person: John Cross, Program Director, Biological Instrumentation and Instrument Development, Room 615, National Science Foundation, Telephone: (703) 306-1472.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice and recommendations concerning proposals submitted to NSF for financial support.

Agenda: To review and evaluate Instrumentation and Instrument Development proposals for Multi-User Biological Sciences as part of the selection process for award.

Reason for Closing: The proposals being reviewed include information of a proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information; financial data, such as salaries; and personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: July 17, 1995.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 95-17884 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket 70-1151]

Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Opportunity for a Hearing Renewal of Special Nuclear Material License SNM-1107; Westinghouse Electric Corporation Commercial Nuclear Fuel Division Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility Columbia, SC

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering the renewal of Special Nuclear Material License SNM-1107 for the continued operation of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Commercial Nuclear Fuel Division, Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF) located in Columbia, South Carolina.

Summary of the Environmental Assessment

Identification of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is the renewal of the license to continue manufacturing low-enriched nuclear fuel for a period of 10 years. The current license authorizes CFFF to receive, possess, use, and transfer special nuclear material in accordance with 10 CFR Part 70. CFFF is not requesting any changes to the authorized activities at the site. Principal activities at CFFF include the chemical conversion of uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) to uranium dioxide (UO₂) powder by the Ammonium Diuranate (ADU) Process or Integrated Dry Route (IDR); fabricating the UO₂ powder into pellets; loading the pellets into fuel rods and final fuel assembly; and scrap recovery operations.

The Need for the Proposed Action

CFFF is one of several facilities in the United States which fabricate fuel assemblies for light-water cooled nuclear reactors (LWR). As long as the current demand for nuclear energy continues, the production of the fuel must keep pace. Because the applicant is a major supplier of fuel for LWRs, denial of the license renewal for this facility would necessitate expansion of similar activities at another existing fuel fabrication facility or the construction and operation of a new plant.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

Effluent Monitoring

Gaseous, liquid, and solid effluents are produced from manufacturing operations at CFFF. The effluents may contain small quantities of ²³⁴U, ²³⁵U, ²³⁸U, ammonia (NH₃), calcium fluoride (CaF₂), and hydrofluoric (HF) gas. An

effluent monitoring program is in place at the facility to ensure releases to the environment are within Federal and State regulations and are also as low as is reasonably achievable (ALARA).

Gaseous exhausts from the controlled area are routed through High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtration to remove entrained uranium particulates prior to discharge to the environment. Exhausts containing chemicals or uranium in soluble form are passed through aqueous scrubbers, preceding the HEPA filters. Each release stack is equipped with an isokinetic probe that continuously draws a sample through a fiberglass filter paper. The filter paper is changed daily and analyzed for uranium levels. Gaseous effluents are also sampled and analyzed for ammonia and fluoride.

The State of South Carolina has issued an air quality permit authorizing the use of the incinerator, boilers, and emergency diesel generators. The current permit expired on January 31, 1995. However, prior to expiration, Westinghouse submitted an application for renewing this permit and they are negotiating with the State over the terms of the new permit.

Liquid process wastes are treated in the Waste Treatment Facility (WTF) and then pumped to the Congaree River via a 4-inch pipeline. Waste treatment for the removal of uranium, ammonia, and fluorides consists of filtration, flocculation, lime addition, distillation, and precipitation in a series of holding lagoons. Compliance with Federal and State release limits for radioactive material in the liquid effluent is assured by passing the waste stream through on-line monitoring systems or by manual sampling and analysis on a batch basis. A review of the data indicates that radioactive liquid discharges have been within Federal regulations.

Site sanitary sewage is treated in an extended aeration package plant prior to discharge, either directly or through a polishing lagoon. The discharge effluent is chlorinated, and mixed with treated liquid process waste at the facility lift station.

Liquid process wastes and site sanitary sewage is combined and then passed through a final aerator, followed by pH adjustment as required and subsequently pumped to the Congaree River.

The WTF (advanced wastewater treatment) system provides additional uranium removal from major liquid waste streams. Other small waste streams are batch collected in quarantine tanks, sampled, and analyzed prior to discharge to the WTF. Other miscellaneous contaminated

liquid wastes, from sources such as laboratory drains and controlled area sinks, are discharged directly to a contaminated waste disposal system where they are collected, filtered, sampled, analyzed, and released to the WTF lift station. Wastes processed through the WTF are continuously sampled at the point of discharge. The samples are composited and each day's composite is then resampled and analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta activity.

The State of South Carolina reissued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to Westinghouse authorizing discharge from the sanitary and process wastewater streams to the Congaree River. The previous permit expired on January 31, 1994. The current permit is based on the Anti-Backsliding Rule on existing permit limits, Best Professional Judgement (BPJ), and water quality considerations. Due to the Anti-Backsliding Rule none of the parameter limits were increased. However, based on BPJ and water quality considerations, the limits for ammonia, fluoride, fecal coliforms were decreased. In addition, an acute toxicity test requirement was added to the current permit.

A review of the NPDES permit data indicates that, for the most part, the licensee has complied with the permit limitations with the exception of the biological toxicity test. The licensee is working on methods to ensure compliance with this test.

Low-level contaminated wastes are stored in a Waste Storage Area. Prior to transfer to this area, contaminated items are visually inspected to ensure that no accumulation of radioactive material is present and are then surveyed and released in accordance with the appropriate contamination limits.

Solid wastes are sorted as combustible and noncombustible and are placed in specially designated collection containers located throughout the work area. The wastes consist of paper, wood, plastics, metals, floor sweepings, and similar materials which are contaminated by or contain uranium. Following a determination that the wastes are sorted properly, the contents are transferred to a waste processing station located in the Contaminated Control Area.

Materials that are suited for thorough survey may be decontaminated for free-release, or re-use, in accordance with the provisions of the license. Most combustible wastes are packaged in compatible containers, assayed for grams ^{235}U , and stored to await incineration. Noncombustible wastes and certain combustible wastes are

packaged in compatible containers, compacted when appropriate, gamma scanned to verify the uranium content, and placed in storage to await shipment for recovery or disposal. Contaminated wastes are shipped to a licensed burial facility.

Environmental Monitoring

The environmental media sampled for the environmental monitoring program at CFFF includes air, vegetation, groundwater, surface water, and soil. The program is designed to ensure compliance with State and Federal regulations and to assess the impact to the environment from site operations. Sample data for the period 1984 through 1994 were reviewed to determine if plant operations were impacting the environment.

Ambient air samples are collected at four locations onsite. The air samplers run continuously with the sample being collected on a particulate filter. This filter is changed weekly and, after the appropriate decay period, analyzed for gross alpha activity. Ambient air monitoring data indicate releases to the environment have been within regulatory limits.

Soil is collected from the four ambient air monitoring locations within the vicinity of the facility. The samples are analyzed for gross alpha and beta.

A review of the sampling data demonstrates that there is no indication of uranium accumulating in the soil at the sampling locations.

The soil was also analyzed for fluoride. Annual average fluoride values range from 0.1 ppm to 440 ppm. The annual average fluoride levels since 1992 have been less than 1 ppm. There is no indication that fluoride is accumulating in the soil.

Vegetation samples are collected from the four ambient air sampling locations. Samples are analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta. A review of the data indicates that there is no uptake of radioactive material in the vegetation.

The vegetation is also analyzed for fluoride. Annual average fluoride values range from 0.2 ppm to 3340 ppm. The annual average fluoride levels since 1992 have been less than 1 ppm. There is no indication of fluoride accumulating in the vegetation.

Surface water samples are collected from three locations onsite and three locations on the Congaree River. These samples are collected quarterly and analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta. A review of the surface water data from 1984 through 1994 indicates that liquid effluent discharges from the facility are not adversely impacting the onsite surface water or the Congaree River.

Groundwater is collected quarterly from 10 sampling wells onsite to comply with NRC requirements. These samples are analyzed for gross alpha, gross beta, and ammonia. Based on a review of the data from 1984 through 1994, there appears to be no radiological impact to the groundwater from plant operations.

Groundwater samples are also analyzed for pH, ammonia, fluoride, nitrate, and conductivity. Three of the wells near the lagoons have elevated nitrate levels. However, samples from wells adjacent to Sunset Lake and the swamp indicate nitrate levels less than detectable levels.

An EPA team visited the facility in early 1989 to perform a site screening investigation which would evaluate past hazardous waste handling practices and groundwater contamination. This screening identified volatile organic contamination in the groundwater on the plant site. In 1992, Westinghouse conducted an investigation to further document the problem, and with input from South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) developed a work plan to study the contaminated area. The study indicated that the plume consisted of perchlorethylene, trichlorethylene, and their degradation products. A remedial design plan was developed and submitted to the State of South Carolina for review and approval. Phase I of the plan was implemented during the first quarter of 1995.

Fish samples are collected annually from the Congaree River downstream of the plant discharge. The samples are analyzed for gross alpha and gross beta activity and isotopic uranium. A review of the data from 1984 through 1995 indicates that no uptake of radioactive material by the fish is occurring.

Sediment is collected annually from the Congaree River near the plant discharge to the river. Samples are analyzed for gross alpha, gross beta, and fluoride. The data from 1984 through 1994 have been reviewed and there is no indication of radioactive material concentrating and accumulating at the sample location.

Radiological Impacts From the Proposed Action

The radiological impact from site operations was assessed by calculating the dose to the nearest resident and to the local population. Based on the information supplied by the licensee, the nearest resident resides in the northwest sector, approximately 500 meters from the facility. The dose of the nearest resident was calculated using EPA's COMPLY code, Screening Level

4, which is the most conservative of the four levels, and guidance from NRC Regulatory Guide 1.109, "Calculation of Annual Doses to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor Effluents for the Purpose of Evaluating Compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I." Screening Level 4 uses site specific meteorological information and assumes the resident produces his own milk, meat and vegetables at home.

The Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) to the nearest resident from licensed operations is 0.03 millirem/year. The natural background radiation in the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina is about 117 millirem/year. NRC regulations limit the dose to a member of the public from licensed operations to 100 millirem/year. EPA limits the dose received by a member of the public from licensed operations to 25 millirem/year.

Based upon 1990 census information, approximately 823,000 people live within a 50-mile radius of the facility. The dose to the population within the 50-mile radius of the facility would be 96,600 person-rem from the natural background of the area. The dose to the population within the 50-mile radius from licensed operations at the facility would be 0.29 person-rem.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Alternatives include the proposed action of renewing the license application or denying the renewal request. The alternative of license renewal would result in the continued operation of the facility for a specific period of time. The environmental impact of the proposed action will be discussed in this assessment.

The alternative of denying the renewal request would result in the facility having to cease operations and begin decontamination and decommissioning activities. The environmental impact of the alternative of denying the license renewal would be the elimination of effluents discharged to the air and water at the CFFF site. However, denial of the license renewal would necessitate expansion of similar activities at an existing facility or construction and operation of a new facility. Because the environmental impacts would be transferred from one location to another, there would be no net benefit to the alternative of denying the license renewal. However, denying the renewal request would be considered only if public health and safety and environmental issues could not be resolved to the satisfaction of the NRC.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Industrial & Agricultural Wastewater Division, Bureau of Water Pollution Control. There are no objections to the license renewal of the facility.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Bureau of Air Quality Control. There are no objections to the license renewal of the facility.

Documents used to prepare the Environmental Assessment:

1. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Application for Renewal of Special Nuclear Material License No. SNM-1107, April 30, 1990.

2. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Application for Renewal of Special Nuclear Material License No. SNM-1107, April 30, 1995.

3. E.K. Reitler, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, letter to Elaine Keegan, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, February 20, 1995.

4. Roger Fischer, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, letter to Elaine Keegan, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, May 5, 1995.

5. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Environmental Impact Appraisal of the Westinghouse Nuclear Fuel Columbia Site (NFCS) Commercial Nuclear Fuel Fabrication Plant," April 1977.

6. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Environmental Assessment for Renewal of Special Nuclear Material License No. SNM-1107," NUREG-1118, May 1985.

7. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Endangered and Threatened Species of the Southeast United States (The Red Book), 1992.

Conclusion

The staff concludes that the impact to the environment and to human health and safety from manufacturing nuclear fuel at this facility has been minimal. The results from the environmental monitoring program indicate no significant impact has occurred to the environment as a result of site operations. Liquid and airborne effluents released to the environment meet all Federal release criteria. The total effective whole body dose received by the maximally exposed individual meets both NRC and EPA regulations.

However, the staff has determined, to enhance effluent and environmental monitoring programs, the following recommendations should be incorporated as license conditions pending renewal of the license:

1. The staff recommends that the licensee notify the NRC if the conditions of the NPDES permit are revised or if the permit is revoked.

2. The staff recommends additional vegetation sampling be conducted when the gross alpha activity exceeds 15 pCi/gram.

3. The staff also recommends the licensee develop and implement action levels for the environmental samples.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The Commission has prepared an Environmental Assessment related to the renewal of Special Nuclear Material License SNM-1107. On the basis of the assessment, the Commission has concluded that environmental impacts that would be created by the proposed licensing action would not be significant and do not warrant the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Accordingly, it has been determined that a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate.

The Environmental Assessment and the documents related to this proposed action are available for public inspection and copying at the Commission's Public Document Room at the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street N.W., Washington, DC.

Opportunity for a Hearing

Any person whose interest may be affected by the issuance of this renewal may file a request for a hearing. Any request for hearing must be filed with the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, within 30 days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**; be served on the NRC staff (Executive Director for Operations, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852); and on the licensee (Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Commercial Nuclear Fuel Division, Drawer R, Columbia, SC 29250), and must comply with the requirements for requesting a hearing set forth in the Commission's regulation, 10 CFR Part 2, Subpart L, "Informal Hearing Procedures for Adjudications in Materials Licensing Proceedings."

These requirements, which the requestor must address in detail, are:

1. The interest of the requestor in the proceeding;
2. How that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, including the reasons why the requestor should be permitted a hearing;
3. The requestor's areas of concern about the licensing activity that is the subject matter of the proceeding; and
4. The circumstances establishing that the request for hearing is timely, that is,

filed within 30 days of the date of this notice.

In addressing how the requestor's interest may be affected by the proceeding, the request should describe the nature of the requestor's right under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to be made a party to the proceeding; the nature and extent of the requestor's property, financial, or other (i.e., health, safety) interest in the proceeding; and the possible effect of any order that may be entered in the proceeding upon the requestor's interest.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of July 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Robert. C. Pierson,

Chief, Licensing Branch Division of Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards, NMSS.

[FR Doc. 95-17825 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

Regulatory Guide; Issuance, Availability

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued a new guide in its Regulatory Guide Series. This series has been developed to describe and make available to the public such information as methods acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing specific parts of the Commission's regulations, techniques used by the staff in evaluating specific problems or postulated accidents, and data needed by the staff in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

Regulatory Guide 1.161, "Evaluation of Reactor Pressure Vessels with Charpy Upper-Shelf Energy Less than 50 Ft-lb," describes general procedures acceptable to the NRC staff for evaluating reactor pressure vessels when the Charpy upper-shelf energy falls below the 50 ft-lb limit specified in NRC's regulations.

Comments and suggestions in connection with items for inclusion in guides currently being developed or improvements in all published guides are encouraged at any time. Written comments may be submitted to the Rules Review and Directives Branch, Division of Freedom of Information and Publications Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555. The NRC staff's response to public comments received on the draft version of this guide (DG-1023, issued in September 1993) are available for inspection or copying for a fee in the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC.

Regulatory guides are available for inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 2120 L Street NW.,

Washington, DC. Single copies of regulatory guides may be obtained free of charge by writing the Office of Administration, Attention: Distribution and Services Section, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001; or by fax at (301)415-2260. Issued guides may also be purchased from the National Technical Information Service on a standing order basis. Details on this service may be obtained by writing NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Regulatory guides are not copyrighted, and Commission approval is not required to reproduce them.

(5 U.S.C. 552(a))

Dated at Rockville, MD, this 26th day of June 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

David L. Morrison,

Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

[FR Doc. 95-17824 Filed 7-19-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Rel. No. IC-21204; 811-5948]

Financial Square Trust; Notice of Application

July 14, 1995.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

ACTION: Notice of Application for Deregistration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act").

APPLICANT: Financial Square Trust.

RELEVANT ACT SECTION: Section 8(f).

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicant requests an order declaring that it has ceased to be an investment company.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on June 23, 1995.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary and serving applicant with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on August 8, 1995, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicant in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by writing to the SEC's Secretary.